Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1809. [No. 2410.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 , Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Sole Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 12. d.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watt
Jan. 2.

☞ Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Gain of the wheel on the sixteenth day's drawing, $75
Former gain, 16803
Total gain, 17,557

The seventeenth days drawing takes place this afternoon at three o'clock, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to 400 dollars.

A few Tickets at Eight Dollars Fifty Cents, for sale by

Robert Gray.
February 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3

ORPHAN'S COURT,
Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of *George Washington Craik*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *George Washington Craik*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'rx.*
February 10 eo4w

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,
AND
T. Brashears,
Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.
February 9. eots

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

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NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 26.

A. NEWTON,

King-street, opposite Patton and Butchers, has just received and for sale,
A quantity first quality Clover Seed.
February 13. d5t

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N. B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.
February 7. ed1w 3taw1w & taw1stM

☞ *Black River Lottery.*
NO. 2
Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—
THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN CHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000
do. 10th do. 1,000
do. 15th do. 2,000
do. 20th do. 1,000
do. 25th do. 5,000
do. 30th do. 1,000
do. 35th do. 10,000
do. 45th do. 20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $ 8 50.

R. GRAY.
Feb. 6.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of *Talbott* and *Saunders*, have just commenced the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for *cash or approved notes at short dates*.

Elisha Talbott,
Peter Saunders.
January 21 1aw

P. S. The highest prices given for *Hides, Skins* and *Bark*, which will be received at their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two doors above the Washington tavern, King-street.

T & S.

PRINTING in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. Crowningshield's Resolutions.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—In the House of Representatives, Nov. 16.

Resolved, as the sense of this House, that the British orders in Council, of November 1807, interdicting all neutral trade with France, and the nations under her control, except the neutral shall first enter her ports, and there receive her licence to proceed, and pay such duties as they shall and have imposed; and the Decrees of France, interdicting all trade with the British nation and her dependencies, and subjecting to capture and condemnation, all neutral vessels, and their cargoes, for the absurd cause of being spoken with, or visited by force, by her enemies, are violations of the neutral rights of the United States, and their Independence and Sovereignty, and if they cannot be removed by fair negotiation, ought to be resisted, by all other means in their power.

Resolved, That in case it shall appear to Congress that all fair attempts to remove said Orders and Decrees by negotiation, shall have been exhausted, and they shall find it necessary to assume any other attitude of resistance, it will be the duty of the whole people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to rally round the standard of their own Nation, and its Government, and to afford them their utmost support by all Constitutional means in their power.

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THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1809.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Agreeably to assignment the House took up the report of a Committee on two Resolutions submitted to the House, on the 16th November last, by Mr. Crowninshield, on the subject of the "British Orders in Council of November 1807, and the "decrees of *France*," of no date. (*Thase Resolves were then committed to* Messrs. Gore, Crowninshield, Hough, of G. Morton and Ives, *with instructions to report at the next session.*

The following is the report of the Committee:

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REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the two Resolutions, that accompany this Report, and which were proposed for the consideration of this House, have duly attended to their commission, and ask leave to report, that in their opinion, it is inexpedient to pass the same, for the following reasons:

BY the constitution of the United States the following relations thereof are, exclusively, vested in the national government: with that government rests the obligation to consider of, and act upon the doings of other nations: with it rests, also, a knowledge of the conduct of other nations, their motives and pretensions, and how far the same may have been sanctioned, or encouraged by the government of the U. States.

The communications, which have passed between the government of the U. States, and the nations referred to, in the proposed resolutions, are in a great degree unknown to the legislature of Massachusetts; any opinion, therefore, of the House of Representatives, on this subject, would be founded on an imperfect knowledge of what relates thereto, and might, from the same cause, be erroneous.

The House could not rely on the partial information which is allowed to escape from the executive cabinet, much less, on that diminished portion, with which the citizens or legislature of Massachusetts are deemed worthy to be entrusted, from the secret sessions of Congress, for the correctness of any opinion, they might form on so important a matter. Influenced by the limited information, with which the government of the Union has seen fit to indulge the public, some persons might be induced to adopt the sense of the first resolution, and conclude, that both nations therein mentioned, had, at the same time, with equal wantonness, and like disregard of our rights and their duties, enacted the offensive Decrees and Orders; that the same measure of opposition, to both nations, was alike required by the dignity and interests of the U. States, and would be attended with similar effects; whereas a complete understanding of the conduct of our government towards these nations, and of our relations to each of them, with the grounds of pretence, for passing their several Decrees and Orders, might lead to a different result, in the minds of men, who endeavored only to arrive at a correct, and impartial judgment.

While the committee entertain no doubt on the soundness of the above reasons, for the opinion they have offered on the inexpediency of adopting the proposed resolutions, yet, as from the language of the same, it would appear to be the sense of the mover, that the same motives and causes produced, from both foreign nations, the Decrees and Orders complained of, it may be adviseable to state such information, both as to the dates of the several Decrees and Orders, as well as to the alledged grounds of passing the same, as have come to the knowledge of your committee. It is, also, important that the House should be possessed of whatever information can be procured, on a business so interesting to them, and which is made a pretence for the deep and universal calamities, which the government of the United States has seen fit to inflict on the citizens—calamities, which press with peculiar and aggravated distress on the good people of Massachusetts.

It will readily be conceived, that the Decrees and Orders, intended by these resolutions, are that of France, promulgated at Berlin, the 21st of November, 1806, and the orders of Great-Britain, passed at London, on the 11th of November, 1807.

The French decree declares that the British Islands, their colonies, and dependencies should be considered, as in a state of blockade; that all trade in British goods, should be prohibited, and that all vessels, with their cargoes, sailing to or from G. Britain, or having on board cargoes of British origin, should be subject to seizure and confiscation. On the 31st December, 1806, certain commissioners, of the British government, having then just concluded a treaty with a minister of the United States, which treaty was never submitted to the Senate for their advisement, by direction of their government, presented a memorial to the American minister, in which it was distinctly declared, that if the enemy, referring to the Emperor of France and Decree of November 1806, "should carry his threats into execution, and if neutral nations should, contrary to all expectation, acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his own just defence, and to issue orders to his cruizers to adopt, towards the neutrals any hostile system to which those neutrals should have submitted from his enemies." In the month of January 1807 his Britannic majesty issued an order for preventing all commerce from port to port of his enemies, comprehending in said order, not only the ports of France, but those of other nations either in alliance with France, or subject to her dominion, have by measures of active offence, or by the exclusion of British ships, taken a part in the present war. In the letter which accompanied the communication of this order to the Secretary of state of the United States, this order is stated by the British minister to be authorized by the acknowledged principles of the law of nations, and to have been induced, by a knowledge, on the part of the British government that the measures announced, by the decree of the French government of the 21st Nov. 1806, had already, in some instances been carried into execution, by the privateers of his enemy.

The American minister at Paris, in the month of December, 1806, requested of the French minister of Marine, an explanation of the decree of the 21st of November, preceding, and was answered that "an American vessel could not be taken at sea for the mere reason that she was going to or coming from a port of England." The French minister of marine, however, advised the American minister, that it was proper, that he should "communicate with the minister of exterior relations, as to what concerned the correspondence of the citizens of the United States of America with England." Another article declaring all merchandize belonging to England, or coming from its manufactories or colonies, tho' belonging to neutrals, liable to seizure, was to be carried into execution. This it seems was to be acquiesced in by the American government, if to operate only in the ports of France, as conformable to public law, although in direct contravention to the stipulations of an existing treaty between the U. S. and the emperor of France.*

Notwithstanding the hopes that were indulged, by the American government, in consequence of the reply of the French minister, it appears, from a letter of Mr. Madison to general Armstrong, that as early as May, 1807, it was known in the U. States, that the French privateers in the W. Indies had, in virtue of the edict of Nov. 1806, committed depredations on the American commerce—and in Oct. 1807, an American ship, called the Horizon, bound from Great Britain to Lima, having been wrecked within the territorial jurisdiction of France, was finally condemned, under the French decree of Nov. 1806.

If any doubt ever existed, as to the intention of France to execute this decree against the U. S. it must have been removed, after the conduct of her cruizers in the spring of 1807—Her condemnation of the Horizon in the following October, left not the smallest pretence for questioning, that her violence and injustice would be limited only to her power.

The pretensions of the emperor of France that his decrees were a retaliation on Great Britain, for similar violations of the laws of nations, previously committed by her, thro' the commerce of neutral nations, could never be admitted as true in fact, or if true, as just in principle, in regard to the United States.

The principle said to have been assumed by Great Britain, in 1756, which has been pressed into the service of those who are desirous to find an apology, if not a justification of every outrage committed by France, although adopted in the early part of the last war, was so modified, as to afford no cause of complaint to the U. States during the latter years of that contest, and it is believed, that a similar temper of accommodation has been manifested by the same power towards the United States, in the present war.

While it has been said "that G. Britain is the only nation that has acted upon or otherwise given a sanction to it," the edicts of France from 1704 to the present day, with but small intervals of deviation, either in principle or practice, declare the reverse.

The decrees of France in 1704 and 1744 declare all goods, of the growth or fabric of an enemy's country liable to confiscation, unless bound from an enemy's port direct to the port of the neutral owner. An ordonance by the court of France, delivered to the States General of the United Provinces, and published by authority in the Utrecht Gazette, July, 1756, declares, if any Dutch ships carry any goods or merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the enemies of France, they shall be esteemed good prize, but the ships shall be discharged. On the 9th of May, A. D. 1793, France authorised the capture of neutral vessels, laden with provisions, belonging to neutrals, but bound to enemies ports. This decree was prior, by one month, to the order of Great Britain, of similar import. On the 23d of the same month she declared it should not extend to American vessels, which latter decree she repealed, on the 28th of the same month of May, and the first remained in force. On the 1st July she again decreed as on the 23d of May. Twenty seven days afterwards, this decree was repealed, and that of the 9th May remained in force until 4th January, 1795. On the 27th November, 1795, the French commissioners at Cape Francois authorised the capture of all American vessels bound to or from English ports. February 1st, 1797, commissioners at Cape Francois ordered the capture of all vessels bound to any ports in the West Indies, delivered up to the English, and all vessels, cleared out generally for the West Indies.

In January, 1798, France declared that the condition of ships in every thing, which concerns their character as neutrals or enemies, shall be determined by their cargoes, and every vessel found at sea, laden in whole or in part with merchandise, coming out of England, or its possessions, shall be declared good prize, whoever may be the proprietors of such commodities or merchandise, and this decree is founded expressly on the ordonance of 1704.

It is therefore an incontrovertible truth that France, from the earliest time, and certainly prior to the year 1756, has adopted, in principle, and in practice, broader rules for limiting the commerce of neutrals, and condemning their property, and with fewer and shorter intervals of regard to their rights, than has been assumed by her enemy and of course could, on no ground, be justified by the pretence that the decrees of November, 1806, and the subsequent one of Milan, condemning the property of neutrals, because the vessels had been spoken with by British cruizers, were a retaliation for similar violations of public law by her foe.

The second resolve proposed assumes as a fact, that the measures, adopted by the Congress of the United States, in the last year, which were the acts imposing an embargo, on the trade of her citizens, were measures of resistance against France and Great Britain. An assumption, which would be scarcely decent, for this legislature, to adopt, when the president has pledged his word which ought to be sacred, to both these nations, that they were not measures of hostility, as appears by the letter of the secretary of states to the minister of the United States at the court of France, under date of Feb'ry 3, 1808, and by a similar to letter our minister at the court of London, under date of December 23, 1807.

And surely the legislature of Massachusetts would be altogether unmindful of its duties should, they attempt to pledge the people of this commonwealth to sanction any measures, the congress might see fit to adopt, after the fatal experience of their measures for the last year—measures which, however intended, have produced only distress and wretchedness at home, disgrace and degradation of our national character abroad.

A short review of the circumstances and condition of the United States, from the adoption of its present constitution, and the conduct of the different administrations under them, may serve to shew what the interests and honor of the nation did, and do require to be done, on the part of our government.

It is well known, that, when congress first assembled, under the existing constitution, the administration was encompassed with the most serious embarrassments, at home and abroad—embarrassments arising out of the waste of capital, the defect of credit, and the want of revenue, at the conclusion of the war—embarrassments, proceeding from the reciprocal claims of the United States and Great Britain, relative to the execution of the treaty of peace—embarrassments concerning the navigation of the Mississippi; and embarrassments, aggrarating all such as before existed, which arose out of the French revolution, and that were followed by extensive depredations, committed on our commerce by England, by France and by Spain.

With these obstacles to contend with, the peace and neutrality of the nation were impartially asserted, and maintained—with England, our ancient controversies were satisfactorily adjusted—the posts on our frontiers were given up—Indian wars extinguished—adequate compensation, for depredations committed upon our trade, obtained, and the national faith redeemed, by provisions for the final settlement of British debts. By Spain, our right to the navigation of the Mississippi was recognized, and indemnity secured for the illegal capture of our vessels.

With France, a new treaty was concluded, annulling her unjust decrees, granting us security, as far as the faith of nations can be so considered, against their future re-establishment, and containing her submission to the act of congress, which declared the old treaties void, by reason of their violations on her part.

Thus with foreign nations our ancient controversies were adjusted, and those of a recent date, and which had grown out of a fierce and unexampled war, were composed.

At home, agriculture, manufactures, the fisheries, navigation and commerce were encouraged and extended—the credit of the nation was revived, its capital enlarged and its revenue established—the public arsenals were replenished, a naval force created, and the American name upheld and revered throughout the world.

In this condition of unexampled prosperity at home, and of peace and consideration abroad, our present rulers were called to the administration of the public affairs—and what has been the fruit of their labors? Let the following facts answer:

Our agriculture is discouraged,
The fisheries abandoned, and
Navigation forbidden—
Our commerce at home restrained, if not annihilated.
Our commerce abroad cut off, and
Our navy sold, dismantled, or degraded to the service of cutters and gun boats.
The revenue extinguished,
The course of justice interrupted,
The military power exalted above the civil, and by setting up a standard of political faith, unknown to the constitution, the nation is weakened, by internal animosities and division, at the moment, when it is unnecessarily and improvidently exposed to war with Great Britain, France and Spain.

So great a change, accomplished in so short a time, is unexampled even in the history of weak and unfaithful administrations, and can have proceeded only from the want of that capacity, impartiality and prudence, without which no government can long preserve the prosperity or the confidence of the country.

The dawn of the present administration promised an impartial and patriotic course, and the citizens anticipated a continuance of the public and private enjoyments, which distinguished our land; but these expectations were soon disappointed by the avowal

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* See page 15 of Madison's Letter to Armstrong.

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te enjoyments, which
d; but these expecta-
pointed by the avowal

of a system of political persecution and pro-
scription, which has interrupted the har-
mony of good neighborhood, and gone
far to destroy the happiness of social inter-
course.

The conclusion of the late war in Europe
afforded a favorable opportunity to enter in-
to negociations for the purpose of establish-
ing such maratime provisions, as in the e-
vent of future war, would secure the navi-
gation and trade of the U.S. against a repe-
tition of the injuries, they had so lately suf-
fered. This opportunity was wholly neg-
lected, and the commercial and maritime
treaty with G. Britain, the first naval power
in the world, was suffered to expire with-
out a single attempt that we have ever heard
of, to obtain its renewal.

The war in Europe recommenced in 1803,
and thereby our commerce was again expos-
ed to interruptions on the ocean. These
were a matter of ineffectual remonstrance
until 1806, when France passed the decree
of Berlin, thereby violating the provisions
of the treaty with the U. S. infringing the
law of nations, and prostrating the commer-
cial rights of all neutral states.

This decree is substantially and almost
literally the same, as that passed by the
French directory, in 1798, and which pre-
sident Adams in his speech to Congress in
December following pronounced to be "an
unequivocal act of war, which interest, as
well as honor called upon the nation firmly
to resist."

Congress accordingly proceeded to pass
laws annulling the treaties with France, pro-
hibiting all commercial intercourse with the
French dominions, and providing for the e-
quipment of a naval force, for the defence of
our just rights.

The country cannot have forgotten the
protection afforded to trade by these mea-
sures so honorable to the nation—measures
by which our flag was respected in every
sea, and the skill and courage of our officers
and seamen displayed, in battle with the
ships of France.

It was in consequence of these decisive
acts, that an early communication was made
to our government of the desire of France
to return to the relations of peace, and to
the authority of public laws, and the Con-
vention which was soon after concluded by
our government, with the person who now
sways the sceptre of France, accomplished
those important objects.

Had our rulers, after the promulgation of
the decree of Berlin, followed the example
of their predecessors, the English Orders
would not have been issued nor should we
now have to deplore the distress that afflicts
the country.

If, then, these evils might have been a-
voided, by imitating the example of 1798,
may they not yet be removed, by retracting
the erroneous steps which have been taken,
and by adopting *now* those measures which
then proved efficacious?

To this end, let Congress repeal the em-
bargo, annul the convention with France,
forbid all commercial intercourse with the
French dominions, arm our public and pri-
vate ships, & UNFURL THE REPUB-
LICAN BANNER AGAINST THE
IMPERIAL STANDARD.

This done, the English orders would
cease to operate, we should hear no more
of the unparalleled folly of contending, at
the same time, with all the great powers of
Europe—our trade to every region of the
globe, except France and her dependencies,
would again recover and flourish—our agri-
culture would feel the influence of the e-
mancipation of trade, and hand in hand,
with the general prosperity, the revenue of
the nation would once more exceed its ex-
penditure.

Therefore *Resolved*, that it is inexpedient
for this house to adopt and pass the Resolu-
tions proposed.

By order of the Committee,
C. GORE.

House of Representatives,
January 28, 1809.

Mr. Gore opened the discussion of the
report—He read a great number of docu-
ments, principally from the publications of
the administration—in support of the facts
stated therein. He dilated on its various
paragraphs—supported its positions; and
demonstrated, in a very able speech, the in-
expediency of adopting any Resolutions on
the subject.

Mr. M'Farland, Mr. Weston (of N. G.)
Mr. Coffin (of N.) and Mr. Bangs (of W.)
opposed the report generally: as partial,
and advocated the passing of the first mo-
tion. The latter consumed nearly two
hours in his usual desultory *point no point*
manner.

Mr. Morton stated his wish to speak on
the subject; but as he should have occasion
to read from documents, which he could not
well do by candle light, he wished the house
to adjourn. His request was complied
with.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 3.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The consideration of the report of the committee on Mr. Crowninshield's resolutions, was resumed. It was opposed by Messrs. Crowninshield, Morton, and Hinkley; and advocated by Messrs. Channing, Thorndike, Jackson, and Gore. The debate continued until past 7.—When the question to accept the report was carried by Yeas and Nays:

Yeas 195 } Majority 68.
Nays 127 }

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The nomination of General DEARBORN, as collector of the port of Boston, has been approved by the Senate—Yeas 25—Nays 7.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house, dated

"ELSINEUR, 16th July, 1808.

"The ships of your nation detained here and at Copenhagen. are noted as follows.—The Galen is the only one yet liberated, but now waits to endeavor to obtain permission to proceed up the Baltic.

"The Margaret, Live Oak and Meridian, have all been condemned in the first court—they have appealed, but no decision in the high court can be expected these 14 days or upwards."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 10.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Mr. *Poindexter* observed, that at present the courts of the territories have no jurisdiction to try offenders against the laws of the United States. That in the territory which he had the honor to represent and probably in other territories violations of the embargo laws had taken place and would again take place; and that as the law stood they might take place with impunity, the territorial courts having no jurisdiction to punish the offenders. He therefore moved for the order of the day on the bill for extending jurisdiction to the territorial courts. The house refused to take it up, Ayes 27.

On motion of Mr. *W. Alston*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

MR. PITKIN in the chair;

On the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1809. The bill having been gone through, and the blanks filled with the various sums reported by the treasury department, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

No division took place on any appropriation but one of 5000 dollars towards completing the Orleans road; which was opposed by Messrs. Gardner, Gardenier, and Upham, and supported by Messrs. W. Alston, Eppes, Desha, Bibb, and J. G. Jackson, and carried, 52 to 19.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 48 to 30,

MR. DESHA in the chair;

On the bill reported by Mr. *Dana* concerning associations for the security of navigation.

[The bill provides "That in case wherein the armament of merchant vessels for defence may be allowed by *any* law *of the United States*, it shall be lawful for citizens of the U. S. to agree, that any ships or vessels by them owned shall sail in concert and be associated for mutual assistance and protection in any voyage or voyages not contrary to law and during any time or times which may be designated by instrument in writing duly executed by the owners or their authorised agents. The stipulations of the perties contained in such instrument may extend to the equipment and force of the vessels respectively, the relative authority of the masters or commanders, the appointment of places and times of rendezvous and sailing, the regulation of signals, the direction of the general course of the voyage or voyages, the orders to be observed in case of seperation or danger, and the making of arrangements for conducting and managing the respective vessels as may be most effectual for assistance in any case of peril or misfortune and for protecting all or any of them against forcible seizure or annoyance: Provided, That no such agreement or stipulations shall contravene any instructions or orders issued according to law by the president of the United States. That the respective ships or vessels shall be holden for the stipulations contained in any such instrument concerning them and shall accordingly be chargeable for such compensation or indemnity as may be justly required on account of any failure to perform the same as well as for satisfying any reasonable claim of contribution on account of loss or damage incurred in pursuance thereof.—The rates of contribution to be so made shall be apportioned to and among the respective vessels as the parties may have consented and declared by such declaration, the apportionment of the same shall be adjusted by the competent court, &c.]

The words in *Italic* in the above were inserted by amendment on motion of Mr. J. G. Jackson.

In explaining the operation of the provisions of this bill—

Mr. *Dana* said that it did not propose to change the state of our foreign relations with respect to any power whatever; it decided nothing respecting the cases in which merchant vessels might be permitted to arm for their defence, but proceeded on the supposition that there might be cases in which arming the merchant vessels of the U. S. should be authorised by law. The object of the bill was to make such arming efficacious, by combining different vessels that they might act together, the importance of concert being well known to every person who had attended to the difficulty of attaining any point by individual and unconnected efforts. It was well known that, for some trades, vessels were now permitted to arm; and if with respect to the great powers of the civilized world the U. S. were to permit their vessels to arm, the bill would equally apply to associations for defence against them as against any other enemy.—Such association might now take place by compact where vessels were permitted to arm, which however could be obligatory on the owner only. The object of the bill was that the vessels engaged might be pledged for the performance of the compact.

Some desultory discussion took place on the details of the bill, in which Messrs. Dana, Love, Burwell, D. R. Williams, Smilie and Basset partook. Messrs. Eppes and Basset appeared to be opposed to the principle of the bill, the objection to which appeared to be that it sanctioned armaments by individuals larger than the government itself chose to support, and that the government might be deemed in some sort pledged to a responsibility for their acts.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 11.

A bill from the Senate to incorporate a company for opening the canal in the city of Washington was twice read; and on motion of Mr. *Van Horne*, was ordered to be read a third time to-day, 55 to 29. The bill was read a third time and PASSED.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The bill concerning associations for the security of navigation being about to be read a third time, was, on motion of Mr. *Eppes*, with the assent of Mr. *Dana*, postponed till Monday, on the ground that it had not received that mature consideration by the House to which the importance of the subject entitled it.

The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1809, was read a third time and passed.

NON-INTERCOURSE

Mr. *Nicholas*, from the committee on our foreign relations (Mr. G. W. Campbell being detained from his seat by illness) reported a bill interdicting commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G Britain and France, and for other purposes. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

[This bill provides for a repeal of the embargo, except so far as relates to Great Britain and France, on the 4th of March next, repealing almost entirely the provisions of the embargo laws affecting the coasting trade; and for a total non-importation from G. B. and France, to commence on the 20th of May. It also excludes from the waters of the U. S. all armed vessels after the 4th of March next.]

Mr. *Love* after a few prefatory remarks, offered the following resolution, which was referred to a select committee with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Resolved, That the laws of the several states shall be regarded as the rules of proceeding on judgments and executions in the courts of the U. States except where the laws of the United States shall otherwise provide.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. *Morrow* (O.) the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate; for extending the terms of payment for public lands, Mr. DESHA in the chair. The bill being gone through, was reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading.

☞ Williamson's packet will sail for Norfolk to-morrow, wind and weather permitting.
February 14

ASSIZE OF BREAD
Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	36
4 pound loaf	18
2 pound loaf	9
1 pound loaf	4 1

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market.
February 14.

NOTICE.

MR. *A. LITHGOW*, is authorised by me to collect all debts due the estate of *G. W. Craik*, deceased—of which all persons interested are requested to take notice and make payment accordingly.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'trix.*
February 14. d3t

Fresh Clover Seed.

50 bushels of CLOVER SEED, just received and for sale, at a reduced price—warranted of last year's growth.

Joseph H. Mandeville.
February 14. d1w

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*
January 21.

Birth Night Ball.

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscribers at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel.

February 13 dt22d

For Alexandria, Georgetown & City of Washington,

The Schooner
CAROLINE,
John Hand, jun. master;

A constant trader—All persons having goods to ship, will please leave a list of the packages, with their contents and value, with the master on board at Morris's wharf (2d above the drawbridge) that a general permit may be taken, as nothing can afterwards be taken on board.

Philadelphia, Feb 7—(13) eo3t

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.
February 13. eo

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.
February 6. eo3de

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]
THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

C. BENNETT,
King-street, next door to Mr. GORDON's Tavern,
Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—
Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.
February 7. d1w2aw2w

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.
FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*
Apply to the Printer.
February 2. eo

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. tf

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 65 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion co e.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstanes require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHNS' TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countcract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and viger. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harnessmaker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant,* } In Chancery,
vs.
Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants,* }

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appaarance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, *complainant,* } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle, *defendants* }

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants,* } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants,* }

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.